

# SWARMS OF LOCUSTS AGAIN IN EVIDENCE

The Seventeen-Year Variety Again Appears in Washington.

## MYRIADS AT CHEVY CHASE

Many Seen in Rock Creek Park and in the Vicinity—Scientists Claim That the Insects Do Very Little Harm—Remain Short Time Only.

The chirp of the seventeen-year locust is again heard. The insects have arrived on time. In the woods and fields around Chevy Chase, and through Rock Creek Park, they are much in evidence. In six weeks they will be gone for another seventeen years.

There is a story behind the periodic coming of the locust, deep in interest, and puzzling to those not versed in the science of entomology. It traces the origin of the locust species; its gradual development through seventeen years of incubation, until the insect throws off its covering of earth, and appears in the woods and fields. It deals with the different breeds of locusts, which are erroneously so called; not in fact being locusts at all. It makes manifest the relation of climatic conditions to the growth of the insect, showing two distinct varieties of locusts, so called, known to science as the cicada septendecim. It determines the habits and characteristics of the cicada, and delves far down into its history, bringing forth the probabilities of its future existence.

### Distinctly American.

The seventeen-year cicada is distinctly American, and because of its long life, almost entirely seen underground, bears an interest peculiar to the insect kingdom. No other known insect lives so long. The subterranean life of the cicada is one of slow, gradual growth, and of nourishment taken at long intervals, mainly from the roots of trees and plants. In the winter, the insect burrows deep into the earth to avoid the cold, and in hot weather he sleeps but a few inches or a foot below the surface. His burrow is of his own making, and as the years go by this hole or den is enlarged by the growth and industry of the insect.

Sometime far back in the centuries the cicada, scientists believe, had its origin on this continent, and then but a single broad "cane" into existence. During the ages which have since passed, and owing, it is supposed, to changes in climatic, topographic, and geographic conditions, the insect has become scattered over most of the country, and the years of its periodic appearance have undergone a marked change. Thus, there are now two distinct races of the cicada, the one in these parts being of the seventeen-year variety, while in the Sunny Southland there is a separate race, and its period of incubation is but thirteen years. So it is that the coming of the "locust" is expected every thirteen years in the States along the Gulf, and four years later, where the cold delays the incubation of the insect.

### Will Die in July.

Early in July the present invasion of the cicada will pass into history. But before the locusts give their lives, and fall exhausted to the earth to die, millions of tiny eggs will be deposited on the boughs of trees or hidden away in the holes of the ground, where they will hatch within two months into creatures of the most minute description. These "locusts" or, strictly speaking, the larva from the eggs, once hatched, falls to the ground, and before cold weather sets in the tiny insects will burrow deep into the earth to find a resting place for seventeen years. There they will grow and develop, feeding at long intervals, until time bids them beat themselves and dig out of the ground for the brief period of their existence.

Long study of these creatures and their habits goes far to prove that the damage done by them has been exaggerated by reports, especially from the farming districts. During seventeen years, while the insects live underground, they feed on roots, but at such long intervals and in such minute quantities that the total substance destroyed by them is not actually alarming, even where the species thrives in great numbers. And it seems to be a fact that the species is gradually growing weaker, as the centuries go by; so that farmers and others vitally interested may no longer dread the visit of the "locusts" as a menace to crops.

It is a remarkable feature of the cicada, and not generally known, that every year brings these insects to some part of the United States. Thus, during 1898, the species appeared after seventeen years, mostly in Southern Illinois, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

Again, in 1899, the seventeen-year brood appeared in Western New York, and in Southern Pennsylvania. In 1900, in Western Pennsylvania, the brood appeared in the State of New York, and in 1901, the insects appeared down in Southern Virginia. During the present year the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky are visited by the insects.

### Treatise on Cicada.

Charles L. Marlatt, M. S., first assistant entomologist of the Agricultural Department, has prepared a pamphlet dealing broadly with the cicada. Of these insects he has this to say, in part: "Living in absolute solitude, apart from its fellows, the young larva of the cicada lives in its moist, earthen chamber, and rarely ever changes its position, except as the necessities of feeding on roots forces movement in any direction. In this manner it passes the seventeen or thirteen years of its hypothetical existence in slow growth and preparation for the few weeks only of its enjoyment of the society of its fellows and the warm sunshine of summer. During this brief period of aerial life it attends actively to the needs of continuing its species, and rarely takes wing, and seldom food. For five weeks the male sings his song of love and courtship, and the female busies herself for a little longer period plugging the eggs which are to produce a subsequent generation, thirteen or seventeen years later. At the end of this fleeting existence the cicada falls to the ground and dies, often within a few yards of the point from which it issued."

Dr. A. E. Andrews, professor at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and a member of the Naturalists' Club of that city, describes the exit of the "locust" into the world, after the seventeen or thirteen-year incubation period. Dr. Andrews has recently written to the Agricultural Department on the subject. He says:

### How Cicada Build Homes.

"The cicada appears to make his hole in the earth by arching his back and pushing aside the dirt. He forms a nice, round chamber, with smooth walls, and to do this he must be his own builder, and to build his own home. Slipping down in the mud whence he rose, he works away, and then climbs back toward the surface again, so as to repeat the process and make the hole larger.

"Near Relay I found one hill the cap of which was entirely incrustured with these towers or chimneys. On another, near by, they were so low as to be almost imperceptible. A surface cutting made with a trowel, however, showed the ground to be riddled with the holes. When you approach one of these towers the cicada drops quickly down his burrow and stays until you are gone.

### Good for Animal Food.

"Some of the other animals are already finding the cicada a very good thing as an addition to their bills of fare. I have seen many with the viscera eaten away, and some of these continue to live for a while. A squirrel has been seen to take one up a tree, eat out all the soft parts and throw the rest away. As he dropped it the wings worked in an effort to fly.

### NAVY ORDERS.

Pharmacist R. Waggoner, to naval station, Key West, Fla.  
Pharmacist S. W. Douglass, detached naval station, Key West, Fla., etc., to naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md.  
Lieut. W. J. Manion, to Columbia Naval Yard, New York.

### NAVY CADET W. V. Tomb, to Annapolis, Md., and report to Superintendent of Naval Academy for examination preliminary to final graduation.

### NAVY CADET L. B. Porterfield, en route to European station via Buffalo; to Illinois.

### NAVY CADET E. B. Parker, en route to European station via Buffalo, for duty on San Francisco.

### NAVY CADET W. J. Moses, en route to European station via Buffalo, for duty on Illinois.

### NAVY CADETS J. P. Landon and A. A. Petersen, en route to Asiatic station via Buffalo.

### NAVY CADETS F. B. Freyer, A. Staton, J. A. Campbell, Jr., and W. H. Brown, Jr., en route to European station via Buffalo.

### NAVY CADET W. L. Pryor, en route to European station via Buffalo, for duty on Illinois.

### NAVY CADETS D. C. Bingham, N. E. Nichols, O. F. Cooper, D. A. Weaver, L. Brooks, Jr., M. S. Corning, W. T. Conn, Jr., W. W. Smith, C. M. Simmers, G. J. Rowell, C. W. Early, O. C. Dowling, W. G. Blinn, G. D. Dyer, W. Woodruff, R. Wallace, Jr., J. O. Fisher, and R. M. Griswold, en route to Asiatic station via Buffalo.

### Gunner J. Hayes (retired), died at Naval Hospital, New York, May 25.

### Estate Left to Her Sister.

Mrs. Feroline M. Gilbert, by her will dated December 3, 1897, bequeathed her entire estate to her sister, Abbey P. Gilbert, who is named as executrix without bond.

## NAVY IN FAR EAST COST TWENTY MILLIONS

Information on the Subject Sent to Senate Yesterday by Secretary of the Navy.

Naval operations in the Philippines from May 1, 1898, when Dewey entered Manila Bay, to January 1, 1902, have cost the United States Government \$18,392,600. This amount includes pay of officers and men, equipments, transportation and supplies.

### The Information was yesterday sent to the Senate by the Secretary of the Navy in response to a resolution of inquiry. An estimate of the expenditures this year up to date would probably bring the total to \$20,000,000.

### CHILEAN EXTRADITION TREATY RATIFIED

First Agreement of the Kind Between United States and the South American Republic.

Secretary Hay, for the United States, and Mr. Walker Martinez, the Chilean minister, for his government, yesterday exchanged ratification of the Chilean extradition treaty, so making the treaty operative.

There has never been an extradition agreement between Chile and the United States, and the South American country became a place of refuge for many American criminals.

### FOUR MONTHS OF INTERNAL COMMERCE

Interesting Report by Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE

Increase Over Same Period in 1900 and 1901—Northern Flour Trade Active—Foreign Trade Undergoes Radical Change—Other Commodities.

The latest report on internal commerce from the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows no substantial loss in receipts of live stock at five Western markets for the first third of this year. For the first four months of 1902, 10,676,373 head were received at these centers, as compared with 10,106,455 head in 1901 and 9,735,324 for the corresponding period of 1900. April receipts of cattle at these markets were considerably higher than those of April, 1900, but somewhat below those of April, 1901.

### Receipts of calves continued to exceed the arrivals of the two preceding years, but hogs and sheep both fell below the figures of 1900 and 1901. At Chicago the demand for live stock for city use and consumption for the month of April shows a shrinkage of 5 per cent in all kinds of stock; but for the four months ending with April there was an increase of 11.59 per cent over the requirements of 1901. April receipts at this point, however, fell off 2,322 carloads compared with those of April last year. For the four months ending with April receipts gained 3,019 carloads.

### Contraction in Coal Trade.

This contraction since January 1 has generally exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year. Cincinnati gained 4.5 per cent. St. Louis shows an increase of 13 per cent. The Chesapeake and Ohio coal tonnage for nine months ending with March was 4,299,000 tons, compared with 3,918,172 tons last year.

### The coal and coke tonnage over the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie reached a total of 11,837,998 tons in April 26 of this year, compared with 10,930,812 tons last year. Connellsville coke shipments this year averaged 10,747 cars per week, compared with 10,549 cars per week last year. Coal shipments to domestic ports on the lakes, mainly from lower lake ports, were 520,096 tons this April, compared with 55,553 tons last April. While coastwise and foreign shipments for the first four months of the year amounted to 2,527,673 tons, of which 693,921 tons were hard coal, and 1,833,752 tons soft coal.

### Iron Ore Shipments.

The iron ore shipments of 1,774,652 tons bring the tonnage of these two chief articles in lake trade to a total of 4,302,345 tons for the first third of the year. Coal receipts at Boston were 1,762,766 tons, compared with 1,559,213 tons last year. Coal and coke traffic over the Norfolk and Western Railway to the end of March increased 13 per cent over last year, and the Baltimore and Ohio's traffic for April increased 28.8 per cent above April, 1901.

### Flour and Grain.

Receipts of flour and grain at the Atlantic seaboard continue to emphasize the loss of trade on account of conditions prevailing at the interior. During April New York received 8,515,525 bushels of grain, including flour reduced to bushels, compared with 9,655,919 bushels in April, 1901. The total receipts last year to the end of April at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore from seaboard sources and interior centers were 107,452,234 bushels, compared with 92,139,108 bushels for the corresponding period of 1902.

### On the Great Lakes the month of April made an extraordinary advance over that of the preceding year. A total freight tonnage of 3,292,841 tons received and 4,111,099 tons shipped is reported, in contrast with last April's movement of 338,135 tons received and 545,769 tons shipped. This difference between shipments and receipts represents in a general way the amount of freight shipped during the last several days of the month, the arrivals of which occurred

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### ART STUDENTS TO MAKE AN EXHIBIT

Pictures to Be Placed on View at Corcoran Gallery Tomorrow.

STUDENTS TO SHOW WORK

Culminating Event of a Season of Hard Work—Twenty-four Competitors for the Annual Prize Award of a Gold Medal.

### The annual exhibit and reception of the students of the Corcoran Art Gallery will take place tomorrow evening, May 29, from 8 to 11 p. m., at the Corcoran Art Gallery, Seventeenth Street and New York Avenue northwest.

### To the 200 students of the institution who have labored during the year with charcoal, brush, and pencil, this event is the culminating event of the season.

### The rewards for the meritorious are passed around, and each student brings his or her friends to see the best of the work hung up for inspection, whether they hope for a prize or not.

### This year there are twenty-four competitors for the gold medal, an increase of five over last year. The Corcoran gold medal will go to the student who exhibits the six best charcoal drawings.

### Three of these must be full-length drawings from plaster casts or marble statues, and the other three full-lengths from life. The second prize is a bronze medal, and there are two honorable mentions. No one is allowed to compete for the medal until he has been for two years a student of the Corcoran Art School.

### Hung in Hemicycle.

The drawings are hung in the hemicycle of the gallery, where the exhibitions are usually placed, and the work of each student is designated by a letter of the alphabet. This year the letters run from A to W. The names of the competitors are put into sealed envelopes, with corresponding letters marked on the outside. The judges select the winning drawings by letter, and then the envelopes are opened and the name of the winner is announced. It is then the usual thing for Prof. A. E. Andrews, the veteran artist and instructor of the school, to make a neat and felicitous little speech. The winner says something in reply, and then congratulations are in order.

### The first prize for the water-color exhibition consists of \$25 in gold, and there is also an honorable mention. The water-color paintings this year are hung in the large gallery on the second floor of the building.

### The judges of the drawings and paintings are Messrs. H. Siddons Mowbray and George W. Brock, both of New York.

### Pen-and-Ink Work.

One of the notable features of the exhibit this year will be the pen-and-ink work of the class of illustration. This is the first year that there has been such an exhibit. In fact the class of illustration was started only last December. Since that time it has made rapid strides in advancement under the tuition of Prof. Andrews and Miss Eugenie De Land. Several members of the class have already reaped the benefits of their artistic labor in the shape of financial rewards. The pen-and-ink exhibit will be in the room west of the hemicycle and directly across the hall from it.

### The still life exhibition will also be in this room. The Corcoran still life class is turning out some very excellent work, as is also the water color class.

### Mr. James Henry Moser, the instructor of the water color class, has abundant cause for congratulating his pupils and himself in the showing made by them in the art of putting life, color and feeling on a white surface. There are a number of pictures by these ambitious young amateurs which would attract attention and favorable comment if placed side by side with the work of much-talked-of professional artists in the big exhibitions.

### With the exhibit several of the classes in the school will close, but the antique class will be continued until the first of July.

# ART STUDENTS TO MAKE AN EXHIBIT

HAWAII AT THE BIG ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

Hon. John Barrett Declares Exhibit Will Exceed That of Islands at Any Other Fair.

### ST. LOUIS, May 27.—When John Barrett, commissioner general to the Orient for the World's Fair, arrived at Honolulu on his trip around the world, citizens representing the commercial and industrial interests of the Hawaiian Islands arranged a meeting for him in the Government building, which he addressed. Over \$50,000,000 of invested capital was represented in the audience.

### Mr. Barrett summarizes the situation in the islands as follows:

"The business interests of the islands will proceed forthwith to take such steps as will result in a creditable exhibit, to be accomplished if necessary by popular subscription, and supplemented later by act of the next legislature which convenes in the early part of 1903. The intention expressed at yesterday's meeting, and confirmed by the appointment of a committee, is that Hawaii shall have a greater exhibit at St. Louis than she has had at any other exposition. It is one of the chief desires of this community that so-called 'Hulaloa' or low-class vaudeville midway exhibits, shall not disgrace these islands. I assured the meeting that the exposition management would heartily join with them in preventing such unfavorable features from being a discredit to the Hawaiian exhibit."

### "In conclusion, I can state that I am much pleased in the making of preliminary steps. During the few days that I remain here, I shall be in consultation with the Government officials and the committee named in regard to the plan and scope of Hawaiian participation. The newspapers, as you will see, have given particular attention to my mission and they will cordially support the movement which has been inaugurated. By the time I leave for Japan on the Pacific Mail, I hope that the arrangements will be so well in hand that the final consummation of plans can be left entirely to the local committee."

### ARRANGING FOR A GIFT TO THE KAISER

German Paper Hears That New York Citizens Are to Present Germany a Statue of Washington.

BERLIN, May 27.—The "Tagblatt" understands that a committee of New York citizens is arranging to proffer to the Emperor a statue of Washington because of his gift to the United States of a statue of Frederick the Great.

### ARMY ORDERS.

Major William B. Wheeler, Eighteenth Infantry, upon his relief from recruiting duty, is directed to proceed to join his regiment at Fort Logan, Col.

Major William P. Kendall, surgeon, U. S. Army, is detailed to represent the medical department of the army at the eleventh annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States to be held at Washington, D. C., from June 5 to 7, 1902, in addition to the officers designated.

Major John W. Pullman, quartermaster, will make one visit during each of the months of May and June, 1902, to Chicago, Ill., on official business pertaining to the inspection of horses purchased under contract by the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. John L. Jordan, Eighteenth Infantry, is directed upon the completion of his examination by the army retiring board at St. Louis, Mo., to proceed not later than June 1, 1902, to join his company at Fort Logan, Col.

First Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, Corps of Engineers, will proceed at the proper time after the commencement of the leave of absence usually granted instructors at the U. S. Military Academy to Charleston, S. C., and report to Capt. James C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, for temporary duty under his immediate orders.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., is granted Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, Third Infantry, and he is granted permission to go beyond sea.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

New Willard.—J. J. Ryan and wife, New York city; Mrs. J. Peters, White Haven; K. Bornhart, Chicago; W. P. Patton and wife, Philadelphia.

The Arlington.—Mr. Williams, New York; P. R. Quinan, Syracuse; L. C. Boyle, Kansas City, Mo.; F. C. Green and wife, Norwich, R. I.; H. H. Harris, Oswego, New York.

Riggs House.—J. M. Miller, Partsville; J. M. Stradling, New York; J. T. Adams, Philadelphia; William Bullen, Trenton, N. J.

Ebbitt House.—J. J. Watt, New York; Miss Grace Windfield, Miss Oldfield, Miss Ryland; Mrs. S. A. Young, Mrs. H. Young, Pittsburgh; Mrs. M. H. Bird, Miss Bird, Miss Laura Grace Bird, Salt Lake City; J. W. Haven, J. P. Stanton, New York.

The Sherman.—C. E. Pichan, Chicago, Ill.; S. Uchida, New York.

The Fairfax.—Mrs. E. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Aurora, Ill.; R. T. Bronson and wife, Louisiana.

## FOREIGN MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., POSTOFFICE, NOTICE. Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS are dispatched to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overseas transit. For the week ending May 31, the last connecting close will be made from the MAIN OFFICE as follows:

### Trans-Atlantic Mails.

WEDNESDAY—(a) At 7:15 p. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. *La Gascogne*, from New York via Plymouth, Harbortown, Hamburg, Mail for FRANCE must be directed "Per s. s. *La Gascogne*."

(b) At 9:15 p. m. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT, GREECE, BRITISH INDIA and LORENZO MARQUEZ, per s. s. *La Savois*, from New York via Havre. Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s. s. *La Savois*."

(c) At 11:25 p. m. for ITALY direct, per s. s. *Stella*, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. *Stella*."

FRIDAY—(a) At 9:15 p. m. for FRANCE, per s. s. *La Gascogne*, from New York via Plymouth, Harbortown, Hamburg, Mail for FRANCE must be directed "Per s. s. *La Gascogne*."

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